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Box 126, Madison Sq. P.O.
New York City, September 29, 1926.

Nathaniel J. Palzer, Esq.,
120 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Palzer: Re Finger-Prints, Hall-Mills Case

In line with our conversation this afternoon I enclose two documents.

1. News release issued Feb. 8, 1926, on the Cominsky case. Page 2 shows what the prosecution asked Mr. Wehde regarding his imprisonment in Leavenworth. See my comment later in this letter.

2. Open letter by Albert Wehde to Chester I. Long, president of the American Bar Association, concerning tactics of the prosecution in the Cominsky case.

Other information is hereby given you as follows:

DEFENSE COUNSEL IN COMINSKY CASE -- Cominsky was defended by J.J. Ludens, 311 Lawrence building, Sterling, Ill.

ATTORNEY LUDEN'S COMMENT ON MR. WEHDE'S TESTIMONY IN THE COMINSKY CASE -- Mr. Ludens wrote me on Feb. 5, 1926 saying: "It was demonstrated by the aid of Mr. Wehde that the finger-prints were not identical and of unreliable source. The jury took absolutely no stock in the finger-print theory of the prosecution, and the defendant was acquitted."

Mr. Ludens wrote Mr. Wehde on Feb. 5, 1926; "The defendant, John Cominsky, was acquitted and upon talking to some of the jurors, I learn that they paid no attention whatever to the finger-print testimony of the prosecution. Mr. Evans' and Mr. Reinert's testimony was absolutely ignored as being unreliable and no juror placed any faith in it."

SUGGESTION REGARD MR. WEHDE'S BEING QUALIFIED BY THE DEFENSE AS AN EXPERT WITNESS IN YOUR CASE-- You expressed fear today that the prosecution would seek to discredit Mr. Wehde's testimony by an attack upon him as an ex-prisoner. From my experience in defense work, I should say that you could circumvent any possible harm from the prosecution along that line by having Mr. Wehde explain under direct examination just why he was sent to prison, how he happened to begin experimenting in finger-print forgery while there, and the fact that after nine months he was pardoned by President Harding. Mr. Wehde's efforts to help East Indian revolutionists, which ceased on the day this country entered the war, was no more a crime against